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LETTER

Ceftriaxone-Resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, Canada, 2017

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To the Editor: I read with great interest the report by Lefebvre et al. about a *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolate identified in Canada demonstrating a ceftriaxone MIC of 1 mg/L (*1*). The authors note: "As of October 15, 2017, only 5 ceftriaxone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates had been reported worldwide (MIC range 0.5–2 mg/L)." The authors cite published reports from Spain, Japan, Australia, and France.

I would like to clarify that additional *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates have been identified with ceftriaxone MICs ≥0.5 mg/L. Since 1987, as part of the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has been testing *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates for ceftriaxone susceptibility. During 1987–2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention identified and reported 5 isolates with ceftriaxone MICs of 0.5 mg/L in the United States. These isolates were found in San Diego, California (1987); Cincinnati, Ohio (1992 and 1993); Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1997); and most recently, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (2012) (*2*). Therefore, although the number of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates with ceftriaxone MICs ≥0.5 mg/L identified globally to date has been small, these Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project findings should be acknowledged. Continued and enhanced global surveillance of gonococcal isolates for antimicrobial susceptibility testing is imperative.

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